The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,556—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 6½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 5½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Cocanjee, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon Passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

FOR RANGOON

(CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS SHOULD INDUCEMENT OFFER).

THE S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th instant.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 5th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adam	Rs. 320	Rs. 160	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	300	220	80	
Port Said	320	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	340	145	Without Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised atleast one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate charges.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.
IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W. Haselwood	11th July.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton	1st Aug.
(8) NEPAUL	3336	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	3082	450	W. D. Anderson	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	19th July.
TANJORE	2363	450	W. W. Fentiman	15th Augt.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

9 bales grey shirtings,
6 cases T red prints,
9 bales grey dhotias,
2 bales T red twist,
1 case copper braziers,
A double barrelled central fire breach loading gun by Charles Graham and Sons warranted real damascus,
MATCH RIFLE, new, by WESTLEY RICHARDS & Co., MARTINI-HENRY, military pattern, in leather case complete,
Brass Band Instruments, the property of a battery of Artillery proceeded to England, consisting of cornets, sax horns, drums, &c.

On account and at the risk of Raja Jaithsingjee Mansingjee of Oodhepoor.

1 second hand double seated open carriage,
1 self driving phaeton.

On account of the concerned.

1 handsome double seated miniature Brougham by Thorn.

On account of the concerned.

T J 89—1 bale 24 pieces Union cloth.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Khimjee.

D N & Co.
P K
O 192—1 case white dhoties.

On account of the concerned.

H V
Bombay 1 case plated-ware, ex Eagle.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., by order of the Committee of Adjustment the effects of the late Surgeon Major A. N. E. Riddell, consisting of wearing apparels, military uniforms, plated spoons and forks, teapot, opera glass, paper cabinet, a double barrelled breach loading central fire gun by E. Lancaster, Colt's patent revolvers, shikar knife, leather bags, portmanteau, books, a folding jolly boat, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF WEAVING REEDS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. J. H. Bower of 50, Trinity Street, Huddersfield, and on account and at the risk of the New Alexander Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation—

Ex S. S. Angila.

A. S. & W, Co. 264-5 3 cases reeds of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at Grant Road, near the two Tanks, on account of the underwriters, ex ship Eagle.

A S V 1661	461-505—25 cases large patent safety matches.		
V B 1815	506-530—25	„ small „ „ „	
V B	46- 56—13	„ crown matches.	
V B	52- 62— 5	„ portait matches.	
V B	51- 67—10	„ Sandsticksons.	
		Damaged by sea water.	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY BELONGING TO THE MHOW BAKERY.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Government Bakery, Fort, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus machinery belonging to the Mhow Bakery quite new as received from England.

These will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers and are now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant at 1 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, particulars whereof will shortly appear.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in the house formerly occupied by the Stranger's Home, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, and (if not previously disposed of) a comfortable family brougham by Kosterton, a light buggy, an English-built mail phaeton, a grey Arab Horse about 15 hands high, 6 years old, very quiet and a good mover, a Bay Persian horse, 14 hands and 4 years old, another Bay Persian horse, 14½ hands and 6 years old, a fast Persian pony, 6 years old, &c., &c., the property of Dr. A. B. De Souza, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

The property of another Gentleman—

A grey Arab horse, has racing speed and fine action, out of the stud of horses formerly belonging to Wilson's Circus.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE at the Goods Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Colaba.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 Casks Glassware.
2 Bales Grey Dhoties.

On account of the concerned—

10 Bales damaged American Drill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

METEOROLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.—Simple in construction and guaranteed in accuracy ..... Rs. 12
ANEROIDS.—Of all sizes, for travellers, with scales of altitude ..... Rs. 22 to Rs. 65
MAGNETIC SUN DIALS.—Pocket size ..... „ 4-8
THERMOMETERS.—In every variety ... Re. 2 to Rs. 10
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.—
Various patterns, per pair ..... Rs. 10 to Rs. 28
WET AND DRY BULB THERMOMETERS.—The pair on brass stand, or arranged for hanging ..... Rs. 35

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per dos., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per dos. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives Re. 20. Nett per dos., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per dos.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8

&c., &c., &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

M. H. MAJU & Co.'s INDIAN TEA MART is to be REMOVED on MONDAY, the 7th July, from Apollo Street to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, in the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Bolton & Co., and next door to Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Further particulars in future Advertisement.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (*Limited.*)

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 17 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
PRINCIPES	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY
QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or references for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Keene's Turks in India	8	0
Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways	9	8
Walford's Famines of the World	3	12
Mallock's, Is Life Worth Living?	6	8
Flint's Anti-Theistic Theories	6	12
Lock's Home of the Eddas	10	0
Wise's Facts and Fallacies of Protection.	1	8
Cobbold's Parasites	9	8
Lomas' Children's Lives	3	4
Harvey's Therapeutics	3	4
Henslow's Floral Dissections	2	8
Green's Bridge and Trusses	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for June.	2	8
Calderwood's Relations of Mind and Brain	7	8
For Percival, by Margaret Veley	3	12
The First Violin, a Novel	3	12
History of Crime, by Victor Hugo	3	12
The Electric Light, by P. Higgs	5	12
Town and Window Gardening, by C. M. Buckton	1	4
Modern Studies in Indexing and Precis of Correspondence, by Rev. J. Hunter	2	4
English men of Letters—Spencer, Burns, Goldsmith, Gibbons, Scott, Shelley, Thackeray and Defoe, each	1	8
Cup and Platter, by G. O. Drewry	1	0
Gas Analyst's Manual, by F. W. Hartley	3	12
Tennyson's New Poem—Lover's Tale	2	4
Wallace's Australasia Illustrated	13	4
Mackenzie's Turkish Manual	3	12
A Vagabond's Heroine, by Mrs. Edwards.	1	8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK of FRENCH NOVELS by the best authors.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ADJUTANT'S WRITER, experienced if possible. Apply in own handwriting with Testimonials to ADJUTANT POONA HORSE, SIRUR.

PURITY of the ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.—A Letter from BISHOP MEURIN to the Rt. Revd. Dr. MYLNE, on sale at the *Examiner Press*. Price 2 Annas, Post Free.

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN—Good looking useful Pony, neat Dogcart, and Harness. Turn-out Rs. 350. Apply to Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A well educated Young Scotch Man, active and of strictly temporate habits, is open to an engagement as Carder or Spinning Master in a Cotton Mill. Thorough training and experience in Manchester. Has been practical superintendent in each capacity for 4 years in Calcutta. Good judge of Cotton. Salary nominal. Further particulars address James Foat, 42, Garden Reach Road, Mateeabooroose, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary libriffic. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 88, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL
SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS,
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 5 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1878. 10 Rampart Row.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
Jewellers and Silversmiths.
Established under the Auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES.
ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 26 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE PUMP.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 35 CASH.

THE BIRD'S NEST.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 26 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 38 CASH.

THE PORTER BOTTLE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE SINGING BIRD.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.

Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.*

Rs. 90 CASH.

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.
"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30TH, 1879.

NOTICES.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8

Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING:

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 60 Galls. Hhd.	Rs.	170
St. Emilion do. do. do.		220
St. Julien do. do. do.		275
Medoc per dozen quarts	„	1
St. Julien do.	„	18
Margaux do.	„	26

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs.	16
Cognac Champagne do.	„	28

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts .... Rs. 4 12 per dos. in Casks of 4 dos.
Pints ..... „ 3 0 „ 7 dos.
Hogsheads .... „ 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins .... „ 28 0 per kild.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

G. H. Mumm and Co.	85,206	dos. bottles.
Piper Heidsieck	19,686	do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH JULY, 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were ¼ higher at 98¾. French Rentes unchanged at 116¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper the same, at 77½ for Fours, and 83¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

The London General Produce markets are unaltered; Linseed and Rapeseed quiet at previous prices, but Wheat is reported 1s. per quarter higher, owing doubtless to the unfavourable harvest prospects in England as advised by Reuter two days ago.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady, quotations being the same throughout as on Tuesday. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed unchanged, the sales being only estimated at 5,000 bales; but to-day's market, although prices are still unaltered, has shown a hardening tendency, the sales being put at 8,000 bales, a comparatively large business, as things have been going lately, for a Saturday.

Owing to the holidays we are without any fresh advices from New York, and are unable to give our usual weekly comparison of the American Crop figures. We subjoin, however, a statement of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe and the U. K. on 4th instant, as compared with the corresponding date of the two previous years. During the week, the stock in Liverpool has decreased 14,000 bales and the total visible supply 50,000, but in the corresponding week last year, the visible supply was reduced by 92,000 bales, so that the deficiency in the figures this year as compared with last is now only 231,000 bales. True, this is by no means an insignificant item especially when we take into account that the visible supply last year was 636,000 bales below 1877, but the movement now going on shows very clearly, how rapidly higher prices, by restricting consumption, tends to equalise supply and demand. Three weeks ago the visible supply was 300,000 bales less than the previous year, but at the present rate the discrepancy will have disappeared in three months' time.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,530,000	1,730,000	2,387,080
„ „ „ Surats	484,000	559,710	584,030
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	622,000	800,110	1,005,820
Do. London	44,000	11,670	43,850
American afloat	40,000	78,000	77,000
E. Indian „	179,000	125,000	160,000
Total	884,000	1,014,780	1,286,670
Price of Mid. Orleans	7d.	6¼d.	6¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5 7-16d.	5¼d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1¾d.	1 5-16d.

Reuter reports that "the Suez tunnel draining the Comstock Silver mine has been completed," and on the strength of this announcement Exchange here has declined to-day, and Bar Silver in London has receded from 52½d. to 52d. per oz. Looking to the sensitive state of the market it is almost a wonder that the effect has not been even more marked, as the completion of the tunnel has been so long looked forward to as the means of largely developing the production of Silver, that it has, we fancy, assumed considerable importance in regard to the future prospects of the metal. To our thinking, however, more weight has been attached to it than it really deserves, and after the first effect of the announcement we are quite prepared to see the price of the metal recover rapidly from any depression which may now take place.

Exchange to-day opened week at a decline of 3 32d. to ⅛d. per rupee, and with very little doing the position has remained unaltered throughout, rates closing weak, as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand		...s. 3d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „	„ ...s. 3 3-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „	„ ...s. 3¼d.	„
France	3 „	„ ...2 13	„

On Calcutta the demand rate remains at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 2 per cent. to ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been decidedly weaker to-day, and even at a decline of about ½ per cent. from the highest point there are numerous sellers and few buyers. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99½.

We hear it reported that the Bank of Bengal has declined a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 11½ per cent. per annum, the profits being upwards of 14 lakhs.

The Share Market continues dull with next to nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are firm at an advance of ½ per cent. In Press Companies the only movement to note is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and in Land Companies a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba, and an advance of Re. 1 in Freres. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull and generally lower, a decline of Rs. 5 having taken place in Hindustan and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental, and Re. 20 in Khandesh and National.

Cotton remains perfectly stagnant so far as any business for export is concerned and there is no change in prices to notice.

Freights are dull and rates are tending downwards. By sail for Liverpool the nominal quotation is still 20s., and by steam 22s. 6d., but shippers are holding off on the chance of a reduction should another steamer take the berth.

Piece Goods continue very quiet and only a very limited business is passing. Rates are tending downwards for ready goods, but there are no sellers at lower rates to arrive, and the shipments from Home during the month of June as advised by telegram, are very moderate both for Calcutta and Bombay.

Coals are not quotably altered and no fresh business to arrive is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	87,250	250	212½	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,100	–		nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p. a.		nominal
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	45 p. a.		400
Alliance Spinning	800	250	all	30 p. a.		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct		60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	880	2,000	2,000	40 p. a.		500
Bombay Union	800	1,000	all	85 p.a*		670
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.a*		9
Colaba S. and W. Co.	200	1,000	all	25 p.a*		nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*		490
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.		560
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p. a*		1250
Hayward S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..		365
Flemjee S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	40 p.a*		nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.a*		760
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	80 p.a.		755
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		475
Jeevraj Baling Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*		350
Jubbulpore Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		540
Khandesh Spinning and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a*		480
Madras Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	Nil		100
Madras U. Stanton and Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	435	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,140
Manockjee Petit's	80,000	50	50	..		10
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	28p.a*		nominal
Morarjee Spinning	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*		1,030
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	500	all	30 p.a*		575
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	20 p. .		640
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..		do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*		do.
Oriental	1,000	600	all	25 p.a*		655
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.		450
Soonderdas Spinning	640	1,000	all	75 p.a.		640
Do do. 3 Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.		120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.		675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	35 p.a.		675

* For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	198 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 do	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	33 p.a.	560
Bellary	178	1,000	all	20	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.a.	453½
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	80 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	200	all	16 do	150
East India Press Co.	853	1,000	all	100 do	295
Fort Press Co.	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.	500	500	all	75 p.a.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Steel Press Co.	400	250	150	60 do	458
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	815
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a.	225
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21⅝	6 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	13	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21/121	do	52
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	..	£18	10 6	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p. a.	1,960
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. a.	2,790
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1220	100	100	10 p. a.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	375
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	80 p. a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld	1,00	200	100	7½ p. ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	6,000	1,500	75 p. a.	1,025
Shaker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p. ct.	100
Shanker and Co.	1,250	200	6 all	20½ p. a.	260
Steam Patent Ship Co.	1,250	250	all	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Maharaj, 1,046 tons, Captain K. Hore, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon via Narakel and Negapatam, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Ratnager, and one deck passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elzora, 1,539 tons, Captain S. Seaward, sailed on Saturday last for Malabar Coast and Rangoon, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Johnstone and child, Rev. Mr. J. P. Graham, and 18 deck passengers. The same Co.'s s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed on the same day for Karrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hathly, and 8 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Osthoart	Crawford	Rangoon.
	Monmouthshire	Potter	Diamond Island.
	Vingorla (s)	Magenis	Kurrachee.
	Maharaj (s)	Hore	Rangoon.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Rangoon.

The steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading, on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 2 Copenhagen ..... Miller ..... False Point, June 26.
Morray (s) ..... Butcher ..... Hong-Kong, June 26.

DEPARTURE.

July 1—Steamer Meinam.

PASSENGERS.

Per Morey—Miss Nelson.
Per s. s. City of Manchester which left for London on 1st instant—Mr Granville, Mr Rattray, Mr Keane, Miss Keane, Mr Williamson, Mr Peal, Mr Carder, Mr Adham, Mr Turbayne, and Mr and Mrs Landray and child.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July. 3 Sirdhana (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 5.

From Liverpool.

Maharaj—5 casks paint of sort and 1 case brushes, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Clan Lamont s—3 casks lamps, H Britain and Co; 4 casks hardware, Framjiee Eescoffbhoy.
Branksome Hall s—100 boxes bar shop, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

From London.

Bokhara s—70 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 8 cases champagne, S Ralph e Hormusjee; 5 cases medicine other sorts, Shariff-ally Heptoo a.
Chilka s—15 cases lamp Books, Tyeabally Chandabhoy and Co; 50 barrels portland cement, Nusserally Sumsoodin.
Flamingo s—26 cases old tom, Eduljee Basanjee; 20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
William Burkett s—12 cases m celle. Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lord Eslington s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Alabama s—30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lombardy s—36 cases provision, the Agra Bank.

From Glasgow.

Maharaja s—24 casks paints other sorts, Pestonjee Nowrojee and sons.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowroj e Ardaseer and sons.
Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Siagon—100 cases brandy, D F Basha and Co; 60 cases brandy and 50 cases claret, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 50 cases brandy, L Narsen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 5.

For Liverpool.

Edwin s—800 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 712½ cwts rapeseed, and 465 cwts linseed. Nuppoo Neo ee; 93 bales cotton, S L Mouncaim; 66 bales cotton, Passoo Nurgis; 175 bales wool, Narsee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Shreekersan Balmookun; 37 bales cotton, Shr-ekerson Coonsilall.

For London.

Euphrates s—17 cases bri-tles, Perco Mahamed; 100 bales cotton, J C Stuabuy and Co; 2 bales hides, Knoop and Co; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 7 bales skins and 7 bales carpets, Hajee Allarukhia Nujhoo.

For Havre.

Euphrates s—50 bales cotton, Shreekishun Balmookun.

For Hongkong.

Clan Alpine s—35 barrels oil of storax 47¾ cwts Senna leaves and 17¾ cwts cloves, Hamaroon Buldow; 114¾ cwts sandlewood, Khakoe Nanjee; 66 bales cotton, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 100 bales cotton, Dedhraz Juvalnosh; 17 bales twist, Hajee Mahamed Woomar and Co; 9 bales twist, Jamsetjee Hormusjee; 20 bales twist, Abdool Satar Ahmed; 40 bales twist, Elias Ally.
Bokhara s—23 boxes silver plate (lbs. 14,000), Jairasbhoy Peerbhoy; 10½ cwts by sabale and 80lbs. saffroon, Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy; 1 cwt moyeteeth, Dattardina Mowjee; 4 cwts ivory teeth, 90 cases sharkfins, 35 cases fisemaws and 100 bales twist, Curimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 19 bales twist, Tata and Co; 57 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 9 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co; 24 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adam Kemall and Co; 39 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bokhara s—21 chests opium, E J Abraham; 148 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 90 chests opium, Jairasbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, S A Joosub; 44 chests opium, S E Sasoon; 7½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 14 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 10 chests opium, Hirman Noordin and Co; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 4th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·690
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight.	481
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during the month	24·65
„ „ year	23·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July	0·01

HIGH COURT.—July 7.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following New Law Causes, fixed for the 7th July, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be heard, will not be called on until any Consent Decrees and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 296-79.

New Law Causes.

296-79—Macfarlane and Co. Sarjeejee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and another—Byrjee and S.
3 8-79—Bhaishunker and D. Ishwurdass Tapidass vs Damother Jowandass and another—Trabjee and S.
309-79—Jefferson and P—Mahomedally Noorooddin and others vs Abdool Tyeb Somaljee—Bhaishunker and D.
313-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Alexandria S and W Co vs Kesowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
314-79—Ardeshir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Kesowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
317-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs Kesowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
6-79—Prescot and W—Thacker Nathe Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Crawford and B.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffar Vullud Wahab vs Koolsam otherwise Jorabebee Balkrishna and others—Part heard.
384-78—Jefferson and P—Bhawan Jewraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.
248-79—A F Turner—Shamjee Khetsey vs Dhurrumsey Narrotjee and others—In person.
581-76—Prescot and W—Thaker Megree Hunsraj and others vs Purjia Purtab and others—T and S and Khundarao M—settled.
88-79—Nana and H—Byramjee Rustomjee Bharocha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharucha and others—Ardesher and H, and in person.
555-78—Prescott and W—Francis Vouillon vs John Fleming and another—Bhaishunker D and C
625-78—Remington, H and C—Hurdass Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Settled.
360-78—Ardeshir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co vs Damodher Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and S.
274-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Jumnabai Purtabsee—Shapoorjee and T.
283-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundravandass Purshotumdass vs Khunderao Morojee—In person.
286-79—Jefferson and P—Choonilal Gulabchund vs Muggon Ghulla and another.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Batley.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Morojee Rughunath and another vs Withuldass Nurrotumdass and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

162-79—Ardeshir and H—Vulubram Hemchund vs Dadoo Meyn Dost Mahomed—Lynch and T.
90-79—Crawford and B—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Premabhoy Hembhoy Jawardhun and G.
770-73—Bhaishunker and D—Khimjee Jairam vs Jumnabai—Shamrao P.
76-79—Remington, H and C—Curroondass Thakersey vs Nanjee Purshotum—Shapoorjee and T.
453-78—Balkrishna and B—Bhagwan Dass Bhovanbhoy vs Kullianjee Jootha—Ardeshir and H.
80-79—Ardeshir and H—Chotalal Joogulbhoy vs Premchund Boychund—Smith and P.
362-77—Hearn, C and L—Narrondass Hemraz and others vs Hemchandas Hemraz—Craigie, L and O.
163-72—Craigie, L and O—James Bevis and others vs Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Bhaishunker and D.
157-79—Prescott, L and C A Turner vs B D Sassoon—Crawford and B.
457-78—Muljee and B—Gungabisson Ramchunder vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

624-78—A F Turner—Mungesh Purshotum vs Morobs Raghoonath and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
302-79—Tyabjee and S—Somoojee Cursetjee Cama and others vs Dalpatbhoy Bhaneobhoy and another.
306-79—Moreshwar L—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Ooeman, in person.

For further directions and costs.

326-79—Bhaishunker and D—F M G Ferreira vs Hajee Essac Adams—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 2.)

Mr Dickens, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea leave for three months.
Mr Campbell is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.
Mr Rampini, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.
Mr Paul Adjutant, Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months.
Mr. Cochran is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh.
Mr. Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr. Dodgson, Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr Bradbury, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubnahye, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.
Mr Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is transferred to Shahabad.
Mr Hyde, Superintendent of Police, Patna, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months.
Colonel Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, is allowed leave for three months.
Colonel Fagan, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Rev Hardy, Chaplain of Sarrankpore.
Rev W Nicholls, Chaplain of Dinapore.
Mr Warden, Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.
Mr Good, Assistant Collector of Customs and Assistant Port Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 11th, 1h. 45′ 8m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Mon. 7	.....	5 30	6 39	{ 1 12 m { 1 45 a	7 18 m 9 1 a
Tues. 8	English Mail expected.	5 30	6 39	{ 1 57 m { 2 32 a	7 59 m 8 46 a
Wed. 9	.....	5 30	6 39	{ 2 41 m { 3 0 a	8 40 m 9 24 a
Th. 10	.....	5 31	6 39	{ 3 25 m { 3 33 a	9 17 m 10 6 a
Fri. 11	.....	5 31	6 39	{ 4 19 m { 4 17 a	10 6 m 10 56 a
Sat. 12	.....	5 31	6 39	{ 5 27 m { 4 55 a	11 7 m 11 49 a
Sun. 13	6thSunday afterTrinity	5 32	6 39	{ 6 43 m { 5 49 a	0 18 a .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT—July 4th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of G. A. Barnett, of a daughter.
MAYNE—July 4th, at Mhow, the wife of Captain Mosley Mayne, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, A. D. C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EZRA—REUBEN—July 6th, at the Sydulla Synagogue, by the Rev. Myer Ghindli, Joseph Hyam Ezra, grandson of D. J. Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, to Sophia Reuben.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—July 1st, at Gondal, Kattywar, George Taylor, C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—July 2nd, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. E. Allen, F.R.C.S., Engr., of a daughter.
BLAKE—June 23rd, at Rhyrah Park, Buggah, Chumparun, the wife of W. H. Blake, Esq., of a son.
CRAMPTON—July 2nd, at Naini Tal, the wife of Arthur Cecil Crampton, Esq., of a daughter.
DAVY—June 29th, at Mysore, the wife of W. Vincombe Davy, Esq., of a son.
FITZGERALD—July 1st, at Rajpur, Dehra Dun, the wife of Edward L. Vere FitzGerald, of a daughter.
SCAWEN—July 3rd, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of R. C. Woods Scawen, of a daughter.
WALTON—June 29th, at Bangalore, the wife of Reverend J. H. Walton, London Mission, of a son.

DEATHS

REED—June 24th, at Lundi Kotal, Khyber, of cholera, Captain E. B. Reed, 1-12th Regiment, late Dep. A. A. General for Musketry.
SINCLAIR—June 26th, at Camp Thull, Kohat District, of cholera, D. B. Sinclair, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 28 years.
WINCKLER—June 27th, at Visagapatam, A. M. Elva Eileen, fourth daughter of J. E. Winckler, Port Officer, aged 2 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1879.

With reference to our remarks upon the effects of denuding the Deccan hills of the woods that formerly covered them, a correspondent of long experience in Western India writes to us as follows :—"A glance at correct maps will show how nature intended to fulfil her functions and to keep flowing as long as possible during the hot months of the year, by the aid of tributary streams from the uplands, the water of rivers having their rise in the extreme western ghats of this and other collectorates, but which now at once travels away to the ocean in the form of liquid mud. There is scarcely a single deep gentle sloped re-entering angle, formed by natural hill buttresses in the numerous chains of hills and mountains that stretch eastward into the Deccan, that did not at one time give rise to a spring that fed a perennial stream, a tributary of some river. But year by year as the hill and mountain lands have become more and more denuded of trees and forest vegetation their springs have decreased in number and volume, and so much so is this the case towards the more easterly portions of the Deccan that surface perennial streams may be here said to be almost extinct. In the vicinity of a stream flowing from wooded uplands, if wells are dug, water is obtainable, and cultivation is possible even after a year of deficient rainfall. Far from and above the levels of the several rivers the streams—be they surface streams or subsoil streams—of the country flowing from the hills and mountains are the principal feeders of wells and tanks upon which villages depend for their water-supply. A well or tank simply depending upon the rainfall for a supply of water is, owing to rapid absorption, nearly useless. Such a supply of water is very soon exhausted. More particularly is this the case on sloping uplands. There is not a stream, therefore, which flows from a hill to a river that is not a valuable public property, whether the flow is a visible surface flow or whether it is a subsoil flow. Then, if such is the case, surely it becomes a most important duty as far as possible to protect the vegetation near the streams. If we seek the spot in the hill or mountain where a spring rises, we shall find in nearly every case the first flow to be very small indeed, while the flow, say three or four miles off, in those cases where the banks of the streams are fairly lined with bushes and trees, becomes slower by comparison in velocity, more lasting and very much increased in volume. The natural force of capillarity exercised by the roots of trees and shrubs, brings about these desirable results. Streams are naturally nourished and fed by the many roots of trees, and overshadowed by their leafy branches are not only less liable to waste by absorption, but receive the dew from countless thousands of leaves which increases the volume of flowing water purified by friction."

Those who have been long enough in India to recollect the "abolition of Simla" agitation, once so vehemently urged by the Press and so frequently discussed in Parliament, may experience some very natural surprise at the abandonment of the matter at the present time. All the arguments formerly used,—and most of them were convincing and unrefuted,—against Simla as the governing capital still hold good, and are as cogent to-day as they were twenty years ago. No doubt the apathy of Indians, with the difficulty that Indians experience in bringing a grievance before a proper audience, is to be credited with the victory that Government was able to score over public opinion on this question; but the agitation, if scotched, ought not to be considered killed, for there are good grounds for thinking that to Simla may be traced not a few of the misfortunes—political, financial, and particularly social—which have grieved India in latter days. Simla is sometimes called the Capua, and at others the Olympus, of Hindustan. Lord Lytton ridiculed the former title as amusing, but inapt; and we agree with the Viceroy so far that Simla is not a Capua for lack of work. There is a prodigious amount of clerical labour done at Simla, but it is purposeless work mostly,—the kind of work to which no one puts his shoulder. A steam engine guaranteed to turn out so many tons of official papers yearly, would, perhaps, serve many of the purposes of Simla administration quite as well as the departments which abide there; probably better, because the engineman would at all events look after his boiler, and would not spend his time in loafing about clubs and dangling in grass widows' *boudoirs*. No, it cannot be denied that there is plenty of foolscap covered at Simla; but the labour is not profitable work,—it is work done, as it were, at a picnic in the woods, in contrast with work done in one's own office, and at one's own office table. One day's business of the old era, when Government was in Calcutta, was, we daresay, worth seven of any done at Simla at the present time. Nor do we think are those persons far wrong who affect to perceive of late an odour of Simla in Indian administration—an odour of picnicing and a devil-may-care indifference as to what is going on in the house at home. It has always appeared to us that Olympus was a happier title for Simla than the other, although our application of it is not precisely the same as that of the flatterer who tried to get himself a place by likening a Governor General to great Jove himself. That resemblance is incomplete. It is to be hoped that the various Viceroys have not attempted to emulate Jupiter in his amorous rambles; though, indeed a Governor General who could turn himself into a shower of gold during this financial crisis would not be out of place. Then Simla undoubtedly resembles Olympus in the seeming indifference which the pagan heaven displayed to the affairs of men. The heathen gods, as Mr. Froude in one of his admirable essays very justly implies, were never more of their wicked selves than when the mortals were undergoing all kinds of distresses and troubles at their hands. Nevertheless, although there are representatives of Venus, Bacchus, Satyrs, and all the rest of the heathen mythology at Simla, the place merits a less poetical nickname than Olympus—a more matter of fact one than Capua, and there is none that fits it better than its own—Simla. What connections does the word Simla call up in the mind? First of all, an escape from duty. Fancy—if fancy is capable of such a flight—Nelson or a Wellington deserting the post of duty in the hot plains to live in cool Simla? The first hero, indeed, might have easily found a Lady Hamilton there, but if so, he would have brought her as a matter of Nelsonian conscience to Fort William. All the protestations of lively young secretaries with keen eyes for ankles—that they can "work much more effectively in the mountain air of Simla than in the relaxing climate of the plains," cannot alter the impression that Simla is only another word for an escape from inconvenience that is a duty; and a second impression immediately follows that those who think more of their convenience than their duty are not likely to prove the best public servants. It is not for a moment here averred that the Governor General is idle when he is at Simla. On the contrary, his work is perhaps more toilsome than it would be in the plains. More so, certainly, to men of Lord Mayo's type—men to whom physical exercise is less trying than mental labour. But even the Viceroy's own time and work is wasted, like that of every other official, at Simla. Far better would it be for the Empire were its head to write less and see more, or like Sir Richard Temple, to see as well as to write. Simla business is, we fear, falling into a groove, in which working men divert their ways neither to the right hand nor the left, or see anything but what is directly before them. Accepting Simla business as business badly done, what an immense pecuniary loss must the place entail upon the Empire? We hear with admiration of the Simla Mercury and his sleight-of-hand finance, by which half lakhs are twisted about from one department into another like peas under thimbles; but savings, reductions, and retrenchments such as these are to be looked upon as a mere bagatelle in view of the abolition of Simla itself—the place which, we believe, is the origin of much evil and great extravagance. When a tree bears bad fruit we do not content ourselves with plucking that fruit and throwing it away; we cut the tree down. And there is much truth in the saying that financial troubles come upon India with the now annual exodus to Simla. Certainly, when Governors General lived in Calcutta, and took their holidays only in travel, there was money enough, and to spare, for an administration that was outwardly, at any rate, more magnificent and Imperial than the modern one.

To describe Simla's influence on social life and manners, a return to the Olympian parable is expedient. Now, there can be no question about Simla morality being anything but edifying. Olympus itself had not a worse reputation. If anyone doubts let him read the Simla correspondence in half the newspapers of India, and judge for himself. He will be there invited, perhaps, to take a sentimental interest in the bloodshed of a brothel quarrel, or he will be surfeited with inuendoes about this lady's virtue, or that gentleman's mode of undermining it. "Ali Baba's" letters to *Vanity Fair* describe Simla very fairly as what it is—a place in which we see the bad social model of the Second Empire copied, but in miniature. A place of that kind is no more a proper social capital for the Empire than it is a fitting political or financial capital. The example of Simla—and we do not mean only the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ZULU WAR.
PROPOSED PEACE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the House of Lords Earl Cadogan (Under Secretary for the Colonies) replying to a question said, a despach had been received from General Lord Chelmsford, dated Cape Town 6th June, in which he proposes the following peace conditions, viz :—that Cetewayo shall send in to the British Camp the two guns and oxen captured from us at Isandula with his Ambassadors, and that he shall give a promise to surrender all the arms captured since the war began, and furthermore that a Zulu regiment shall come in to the British Camp and be disarmed as a token of his submission. Pending the receipt of a reply from the Home Government to these proposed conditions no further military operations will be undertaken.

[Above delayed owing to mutilation of message.]

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The House of Commons have agreed, without a division, to a motion for an address to the Crown for a Royal Commission on the distress prevailing in the agricultural districts of England.

The Sutro tunnel for draining the Comstook Silver Mine in Nevada has been completed.

Consols yesterday closed at 98½, a rise of ¼.

FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The funeral of Lord Lawrence yesterday at Westminster Abbey was very impressive. Her Majesty the Queen sent a representative. The pall bearers were: Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Northbrook, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir W. Muir, Sir Henry Norman, Sir Robert Montgomery and Sir Arthur Becher. There was also present a large concourse of notables.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Deccan.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000 bales.
Amount forwarded.....	7,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	32,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	11,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	622,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	66,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	43,000 do.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet, but steady.
Fair Dhollera 5 7-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-9
8½ lbs. do. 6-9
40s. Mule Twist 0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1s. 7 15-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77½
4½ per cent. do. 83½
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 98½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 116½
Bar Silver ..... 52½.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 5, 10 A. M.

French Mail steamer Anadyr from Suez arrived.

MADRAS, JULY 5, 10-5 A. M.

The following from Singapore:—Special steamer will reach Banjorwanjee about 8; fixed day and hour later.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 6.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fair with partial showers; wind S.W.; thermometer 79·5; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 14 cents.

MANGALORE, (5th)—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy); wind S. W. strong; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 64 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 4	25 65	27 61
4 Friday	0 43	.....	.....
5 Saturday.....	0 15	0 20	returns not received.
6 Sunday.....	.....	0 15	0 13
Total	23 62	26 0	27 74
Fall up to 6th July 1878	33 81	44 24	43 54

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·18 ,,

THE Corporation on Saturday had before them again the question of constructing a new Municipal Office. In answer to their application to Government for a site, the Town Council had been informed that they might have the piece of ground between the Crawford Markets and the Gooculdas Tejpall Hospital for Police Head-quarters and Municipal Offices. This piece of ground, it is considered, will suffice only for the Police Head-quarters. The Corporation recorded the Resolution with an expression of regret that Government had not been pleased to grant them a site for new offices.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the four mills to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, was held on Friday afternoon at the premises of the Fort Press Company, Armenian Lane, Fort, to consider a proposal to request the official liquidators of the four companies to take against Nursey Kessowjee such steps as to them might appear proper. It was resolved to forward to the liquidators a petition, signed by all the shareholders of the Colaba S. and W. Company, asking them to do their duty without delay, and, according to the provisions of section 187 of the Indian Company's Act, to take the proper proceedings against Nursey Kessowjee.

WE learn that the directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have telegraphed from London that the arrangements for sleeping cars between Calais and Brindisi have been completed.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. LOCH, C. B., Political Resident, Aden, writing on the 24th of June, says:—I have the honour to report that during the past week only four casualties amongst the cattle in the settlement from the rinderpest have been reported, which shows that the epidemic is on the decrease. In Aden itself no casualties have taken place amongst the horses from the "Loodiana fever," and the one horse referred to in my last report, as suffering from the Epizootic, having perfectly recovered, makes me inclined to think that this disease was not the cause of his illness. I regret to say that the horses of the Aden troops are still suffering severely from the Epizootic, no less than 6 casualties having occurred in the last eight days. None of the ponies, all of which were moved to Imad on the 7th of the current month, have died, and no fresh cases have occurred since they were moved out, and those that were then affected are recovering, some having quite recovered. The commissariat of the Aden troops has therefore been instructed to move the horses out to Bir o'Bad, Bir Ouadee, and Imad, for change of air. No reliable information can be gained as to whether the "Rinderpest" and "Loodiana fever" are still prevalent in the interior, but from all I can hear, these diseases, though not so virulent as they were, have not as yet disappeared; cattle and horses, although comparatively few in number, being still attacked, and deaths occasionally occurring therefrom.

THE Allahabad paper publishes a letter from a correspondent with the 21st Fusiliers, one of the regiments sent out to Natal to reinforce the troops under Lord Chelmsford's command. It gives a plain story of the march from Durban to Landsmandt's Drift on the Buffalo River, the point at which the Second Division under the personal direction of Lord Chelmsford crossed into Zululand to begin the new invasion. The regiments forming the Division were the 94th, and 58th, the 21st, and two companies of the 24th, the cavalry consisting of the Natal Horse and some mounted Volunteers. A considerable number of the native contingent were also attached to the force for scouting duty. Our correspondent mentions that at a parade of the troops previous to marching, Lord Chelmsford was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and a large staff, so that it may be inferred that in the after reconnaissance over the Buffalo River the unfortunate Prince was killed. On the 5th of May Zulu signal fires were seen a few miles away in the hills, and there was news of an *impi* being near at hand. Zulu telegrams relate that the initial advance was made on the 1st of June, and skirmishing followed as the column cleared the country of the Zulus. The task of sweeping the bush and Kloofs was assigned to Colonel Butler, who did splendid service with his mounted volunteers when attached to Wood's Column. The Prince attached himself to Colonel Butler as a volunteer on a three days' reconnaissance, and the little troop had reported frequent collisions with bodies of Zulus.

THE new High Courts in Calcutta, which cost seventeen lakhs of rupees, are leaking like a sieve, but the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* is not much surprised at this, for the exquisite skill and taste of the designers of the building caused the construction of pillars that would not support the superstructure. The defect was not discovered until the pillars began to crumble and give way beneath the weight imposed on them, when strict orders were at once issued to prevent the near approach of any one to the building, in case the circumstances should become known.

A COMPANY has recently been started in Glasgow called the "Indian Gold Mines Company," with a preliminary capital of £50,000, for the purpose of working the land held by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, the Prince of Wales' Gold Prospecting Company, and by some private parties. The Directorate includes the names of Lord Claud John Hamilton, M. P.; the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart.; Sir William J.W. Cunningham, Bart.; Sir James Watson; Mr. Andrew R. Scobie, Q. C. (late Advocate-General of Bombay); and Mr. Samuel L. Howard (the well-known Quinologist). The whole of the preliminary capital of £50,000 has been raised, and £25,000 of it has already been remitted to this country, with a view to commencing operations immediately. Mr. Howard, one of the directors, and a member of a leading firm of mining engineers, are now in Bombay, says the *Indian Agriculturist*, and are shortly proceeding to Wynaad. Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, of Bombay, have been appointed solicitors of the Company, and are making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the properties.

ANOTHER cyclone has courred on the Bay of Bengal. The Master of the ship Copenhagen, which arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, made the following report:—"Ship left False Point for Colombo on the 26th of June; on the 26th, 28th, and 29th June encountered a cyclone in latitude 19·20 N., longitude 87·23 E., in which the ship sprung a serious leak, had to pitch about 450 bags of rice overboard, lost a suit of sail and a quarter boat and ship heavily strained."

THE Lahore paper says:—The command of the 11th Native Infantry, vacant by the retirement of Colonel Lamb, has fallen to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, the 2nd in command. Captain Stead becomes 2nd in command, and Major Becher Wing Commander—the promotions thus going throughout the corps, as all regimental promotions should;—a healthy, fostering system which should not be put aside save in most exceptional circumstances.

THE inhabitants of Delhi and Agra have memorialised the Secretary of State regarding the gauge of the Ahmedabad and Phalanpur Railway. Lord Cranbrook has requested that the reply to the memorialists may be the same as that already given to others on the same subject.

GALLE, JULY 5, 10 A. M.

French Mail steamer Anadyr from Suez arrived.

MADRAS, JULY 5, 10-5 A. M.

The following from Singapore:—Special steamer will reach Banjorwanjee about 8; fixed day and hour later.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 6.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fair with partial showers; wind S.W.; thermometer 79·5; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 14 cents.

MANGALORE, (5th)—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy); wind S. W. strong; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 64 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	23 4	25 65	27 61
4 Friday	0 43	.....	.....
5 Saturday.....	0 15	0 20	returns not received.
6 Sunday.....	.....	0 15	0 13
Total	23 62	26 0	27 74
Fall up to 6th July 1878	33 81	44 24	43 54

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·18 ,,

THE Corporation on Saturday had before them again the question of constructing a new Municipal Office. In answer to their application to Government for a site, the Town Council had been informed that they might have the piece of ground between the Crawford Markets and the Gooculdas Tejpall Hospital for Police Head-quarters and Municipal Offices. This piece of ground, it is considered, will suffice only for the Police Head-quarters. The Corporation recorded the Resolution with an expression of regret that Government had not been pleased to grant them a site for new offices.

A MEETING of shareholders of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the four mills to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, was held on Friday afternoon at the premises of the Fort Press Company, Armenian Lane, Fort, to consider a proposal to request the official liquidators of the four companies to take against Nursey Kessowjee such steps as to them might appear proper. It was resolved to forward to the liquidators a petition, signed by all the shareholders of the Colaba S. and W. Company, asking them to do their duty without delay, and, according to the provisions of section 187 of the Indian Company's Act, to take the proper proceedings against Nursey Kessowjee.

WE learn that the directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have telegraphed from London that the arrangements for sleeping cars between Calais and Brindisi have been completed.

BRIGADIER GENERAL F. LOCH, C. B., Political Resident, Aden, writing on the 24th of June, says:—I have the honour to report that during the past week only four casualties amongst the cattle in the settlement from the rinderpest have been reported, which shows that the epidemic is on the decrease. In Aden itself no casualties have taken place amongst the horses from the "Loodiana fever," and the one horse referred to in my last report, as suffering from the Epizootic, having perfectly recovered, makes me inclined to think that this disease was not the cause of his illness. I regret to say that the horses of the Aden troops are still suffering severely from the Epizootic, no less than 6 casualties having occurred in the last eight days. None of the ponies, all of which were moved to Imad on the 7th of the current month, have died, and no fresh cases have occurred since they were moved out, and those that were then affected are recovering, some having quite recovered. The commissariat of the Aden troops has therefore been instructed to move the horses out to Bir o'Bad, Bir Ouadee, and Imad, for change of air. No reliable information can be gained as to whether the "Rinderpest" and "Loodiana fever" are still prevalent in the interior, but from all I can hear, these diseases, though not so virulent as they were, have not as yet disappeared; cattle and horses, although comparatively few in number, being still attacked, and deaths occasionally occurring therefrom.

THE Allahabad paper publishes a letter from a correspondent with the 21st Fusiliers, one of the regiments sent out to Natal to reinforce the troops under Lord Chelmsford's command. It gives a plain story of the march from Durban to Landsmandt's Drift on the Buffalo River, the point at which the Second Division under the personal direction of Lord Chelmsford crossed into Zululand to begin the new invasion. The regiments forming the Division were the 94th, and 58th, the 21st, and two companies of the 24th, the cavalry consisting of the Natal Horse and some mounted Volunteers. A considerable number of the native contingent were also attached to the force for scouting duty. Our correspondent mentions that at a parade of the troops previous to marching, Lord Chelmsford was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and a large staff, so that it may be inferred that in the after reconnaissance over the Buffalo River the unfortunate Prince was killed. On the 5th of May Zulu signal fires were seen a few miles away in the hills, and there was news of an *impi* being near at hand. Zulu telegrams relate that the initial advance was made on the 1st of June, and skirmishing followed as the column cleared the country of the Zulus. The task of sweeping the bush and Kloofs was assigned to Colonel Butler, who did splendid service with his mounted volunteers when attached to Wood's Column. The Prince attached himself to Colonel Butler as a volunteer on a three days' reconnaissance, and the little troop had reported frequent collisions with bodies of Zulus.

THE new High Courts in Calcutta, which cost seventeen lakhs of rupees, are leaking like a sieve, but the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* is not much surprised at this, for the exquisite skill and taste of the designers of the building caused the construction of pillars that would not support the superstructure. The defect was not discovered until the pillars began to crumble and give way beneath the weight imposed on them, when strict orders were at once issued to prevent the near approach of any one to the building, in case the circumstances should become known.

A COMPANY has recently been started in Glasgow called the "Indian Gold Mines Company," with a preliminary capital of £50,000, for the purpose of working the land held by the Wynaad Prospecting Company, the Prince of Wales' Gold Prospecting Company, and by some private parties. The Directorate includes the names of Lord Claud John Hamilton, M. P.; the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart.; Sir William J.W. Cunningham, Bart.; Sir James Watson; Mr. Andrew R. Scobie, Q. C. (late Advocate-General of Bombay); and Mr. Samuel L. Howard (the well-known Quinologist). The whole of the preliminary capital of £50,000 has been raised, and £25,000 of it has already been remitted to this country, with a view to commencing operations immediately. Mr. Howard, one of the directors, and a member of a leading firm of mining engineers, are now in Bombay, says the *Indian Agriculturist*, and are shortly proceeding to Wynaad. Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, of Bombay, have been appointed solicitors of the Company, and are making the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the properties.

ANOTHER cyclone has courred on the Bay of Bengal. The Master of the ship Copenhagen, which arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday, made the following report:—"Ship left False Point for Colombo on the 26th of June; on the 26th, 28th, and 29th June encountered a cyclone in latitude 19·20 N., longitude 87·23 E., in which the ship sprung a serious leak, had to pitch about 450 bags of rice overboard, lost a suit of sail and a quarter boat and ship heavily strained."

THE Lahore paper says:—The command of the 11th Native Infantry, vacant by the retirement of Colonel Lamb, has fallen to Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, the 2nd in command. Captain Stead becomes 2nd in command, and Major Becher Wing Commander—the promotions thus going throughout the corps, as all regimental promotions should;—a healthy, fostering system which should not be put aside save in most exceptional circumstances.

THE inhabitants of Delhi and Agra have memorialised the Secretary of State regarding the gauge of the Ahmedabad and Phalanpur Railway. Lord Cranbrook has requested that the reply to the memorialists may be the same as that already given to others on the same subject.

THE Madras Bank has declared a dividend for the half-year ended 30th June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and has transferred one lakh to the reserve fund, carrying forward Rs. 68,250-14-8 to next half-year. Considering the exceptionally bad season it has been for trade, and the number of commercial failures that have been chronicled of late, these results are very satisfactory.

THE Lahore paper announces that the admission of European traders to Afghanistan will be arranged under a system of passes to be granted by the Government as soon as opportunity admits.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that it has been deemed necessary to detain the 4th Goorkhas in cholera camp, close to Jhelum, where they arrived on the 29th June. Orders to that effect have been issued by telegram from Army Head-quarters.

THE *Statesman* says:—It may be for the advantage of Sir Ashley Eden to get the Governorship of Madras, and for the advantage of Sir S. Bayley to get Bengal, for the advantage of Mr. Bernard to get Assam, and for the advantage of Mr. Batten to be made Home Secretary. But it is not so clear that Madras, Bengal, Assam, and the Home Office, or any one of them, will benefit. Supposing a good reason for sending our Lieutenant-Governor to shed "sweetness and light" upon the benighted Province, why could not Mr. Rivers Thompson have come to Bengal, and the other officers have remained where they are? Mr. Rivers Thompson is as good a man at least as Sir S. Bayley, and has had more administrative experience. Having said that Mr. Bernard is more likely to go to Assam than to the Central Provinces, we may add that there is a strong probability that we shall not see another Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces after Mr. Morris. The long-talked of proposal of adding those provinces, or the greater portion of them, to Bombay, is likely to become an accomplished fact.

WE (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from Ajmere, that the monsoons which we have already announced as having commenced there on the 23rd ultimo, overflooded all the ground adjacent to and around the new Workshops, swamping and submerging many portions of the place that had not long ago been filled up with earthwork at no little cost to the State. We regret to have to add that cholera broke out a few days before in and about the Workshops in question, but was promptly checked by timely measures being adopted in putting the patients into *chuppers* huts on the Nasirabad road away from the Civil Station and the Railway lines. This had the effect of preventing the evil from extending to the city, where the houses being closely built might have produced a great mortality. As it was, nine deaths occurred out of sixteen cases in and near the vicinity of the Workshops. The Municipality at Ajmere would do well to attend more closely to the conservancy arrangements there; especially in removing the latrine from the neighbourhood of the railway station and dak bungalow, the former daily crowded by natives and the latter largely resorted to by Europeans.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:—Mr. Pellew, the Commissioner of Daka, is generally known to be a kind-hearted man, but we are grieved to learn that he has come to the conclusion that a severe or wide-spread distress does not exist in East Bengal. We do not know what Mr. Pellew's idea of severe distress is, but there is no gainsaying the fact that in most parts of Daka and Furridpore coarse rice is selling at between Rs. 4-12 and Rs. 5. It is also a fact that numerous families are living upon roots of vege tables and pounded tamarind seeds. Furridpore was always an exporting district, but we know positively that a sub-division of Furridpore is actually importing rice from Calcutta. Gangs of people are roving over the districts homeless and starved and loudly crying out for help. Now if these are not signs of severe distress we do not know what is. Mr. Pellew should not depend too implicitly upon the reports of the district officers. They can at best take a bird's eye view of the condition of the people. It is the middle class men who are suffering the most. They would rather die uncomplainingly than ask for relief. Mr. Pellew should first of all direct his attention to the woful condition of those men. Their distress is already very great, and unless immediate help is given to them they will very likely die of starvation.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—It is without doubt the prevalent expectation in Afghanistan that should Yakub Khan require such aid, the British Government will interfere to secure order within His Highness's territories. The expectation is most justifiable—and for the simple reason that treaty provisions against dangers from possible external foes will be of little avail, if internal enemies are not held in check. A disunited Afghanistan would constitute a far greater danger to our North-Western frontier, than even the appearance on the Oxus' upper courses of General Lomakine's energetic successor, with his Cossack hosts. No doubt British support to the Amir could be granted only under two conditions—first, that he himself had done his utmost to restore tranquility; secondly, that in his general management of affairs he proved himself in every way worthy of our confidence. Now, as an ally of Great Britain, Yakub Khan is an untried man: while, as an administrator, his most difficult task is only now beginning. All we can say of him is that, so far as he has gone, he has given satisfactory proofs of friendliness towards the British Government, of contentment with the terms of the treaty, of a lively apprehension of the internal dangers to the stability of his throne, and of a certain promptitude in dealing with them. In short, we must either help the Amir—should he ever require our assistance—or in the event of his failing to secure order overrun the country ourselves.

THE *Pioneer* says:—According to private letters from England Colonel Owen Burne, C.S.I., is about to leave the service. He is going to become steward to the Duke of Northumberland, to whom he is related.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Many allusions have lately been made by correspondents and contemporaries to the expenses of the Supreme Government at Simla. It is held symptomatic of the general wickedness which Englishmen take pleasure in attributing to their rulers that while all kinds of reductions are going on, to the cruel prejudice of many private interests, luxurious members of Council, secretaries to Government, and other high officers of the central vortex, continue to draw large travelling allowances, over and above their handsome salaries, to enable them to reach their pleasant summer quarters at the public expense. Now, would the critics of this arrangement be surprised to hear that the ruthless curtailment of these allowances is one of the economical reforms actually under preparation at Simla? We believe that such is the case; and that after this season members of the Supreme Government will merely draw the bare travelling allowance—three annas a mile, is it not?—paid to all officers of Government who have to travel on the public service.

A COINER on rather an elaborate scale has his history told in the lately published Calcutta Police Report. He is a man from Chittagong, Salamutoolah by name. Going to Calcutta in 1869, he studied chemistry in the Medical College, and there no doubt learned some of the principles of his profession. But the college fees were too heavy for him, and he became a compounder in a native dispensary, till in 1873 he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for passing base coin. At the expiration of his term—about this time last year—he returned to Calcutta, assumed a new name, married a widow, and passed himself off as a respectable man. Besides his house at Entally, however, he hired "for purposes of religious retirement," he said, a small room in another suburb of Calcutta. Into this hermit's cell the police at last penetrated, and found there a complete set of coining apparatus—moulds, an electro-plating battery, chemicals, and plated four-anna pieces. The discovery caused no small stir in the neighbourhood where Salamutoolah or Neamutoolah, as he now called himself, was looked on as a very holy man. The High Court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

THE *Statesman* says:—The policy of Sir George Couper seems to have been adopted in Eastern Bengal. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Manickgunge was charged with "creating a famine," when, we are assured, he was but too truly representing the condition of the people. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore was also reprimanded for bringing the distress to the notice of his superiors. The Magistrate, we are told, felt himself compelled to make an earnest representation to the Commissioner, that *he* would not be responsible for what might happen if no measures were taken. And it is the fact, as stated in the letter quoted, that after work were opened in Manickgunge, the Commissioner ordered them to be closed. However, Mr. Pellew became convinced that it was necessary to do something, and so he called a meeting at Daka on Monday last week, and out of the fund of Rs. 35,000 remaining from 1874, *one thousand only* was given to be distributed in special relief. We cannot believe that officers like Mr. Pellew are really callous to the people's suffering; yet how else are we to account for the reluctance they show to recognise its existence and to allow relief-works to be opened?

A CORRESPONDENT at Ali Musjid writes:—"On the 28th instant the Khyber tribes gave the camp at Lundi Kotal a small foretaste of what is to happen. About midday, they suddenly appeared at the grazing ground near the main water supply, dashed among the grass-cutters, killing three and wounding three more. A few days before they killed two men at a spring almost within the camp, and they have on two occasions succeeded in stealing mules. Until reliable outposts are established, this will continue, and I hope you will urge the necessity for them."

As we (*Statesman*) were the first to state that there was a probability that Sir Ashley Eden was about to leave Bengal, we may notice the peculiar contradiction that the *Patriot* has been authorised—we presume—to give to the prevailing belief to that effect:—"We are credibly informed," says our contemporary, "that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Ashley goes to Madras or Bombay after finishing his work at Simla. His Honour returns to Bengal in November." This is quite after the manner of an official contradiction of a fact, and may be interpreted to mean that Sir Ashley Eden will return to Bengal to give over the post finally to Sir S. Bayley, before proceeding to Madras, where, it is now generally believed, he goes to relieve the Duke of Buckingham.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY and the Lieutenant Governors of the North-West and the Punjab have been requested by the Government of India to concert measures for meeting the educational needs of the poor European and Eurasian classes in India. Archdeacon Baly and Mr. Rawlins have been requested to make some preliminary inquiries in connection with the enterprise, in which, the *Pioneer* believes, the Viceroy takes much interest.

THE *Indian Daily News*—For the third time in less than two months we have to report a case of a planter in Assam being mobbed by his coolies. In this case the planter, an exceptionally large and powerful man, had the good luck to keep his temper, and forbear using his strength. Some nineteen of his assailants were taken before the Magistrate, when some of them were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. This is a punishment for which they do not care. If outrages of this kind were punished by a smaller term of imprisonment and whipping, they would be less frequent. The nineteen men arraigned were the leaders of a gang of about eighty coolies. The planter, as we have said, kept his temper, though to a man of great strength the temptation to defend himself must have been very great; yet if he had used his strength, the result assuredly would have been another unfortunate case in the High Court. The coolies act as if they had been over-pampered.

THE season is exceptional in other countries as well as in the British Isles. In the Spanish province of Andalusia there has been more rain in the last three months than in the three previous years. The blossom on the trees and crops in the fields, owing to the alternation with the showers of unusually cold, nipping north-westerly winds, are at least one month in arrear throughout Spain; but the verdure of the landscape is on that very account exceptionally fresh and vivid. The wild flowers are in unprecedented profusion.

TOM MOORE, it is said, outlived the fulness of his fame. The obituary notice originally prepared for the *Times* was extremely long and elaborate: as years went by it was gradually shortened, and when it at last appeared in type, it was but a shadow of its former self.

THE grave of Henry Fielding, the novelist, at Lisbon, where he died, has long been in a deplorably forlorn and neglected state. It has now been modestly but efficiently restored, mainly through the pious care of the Rev. Godfrey Pope, resident English chaplain.

MR. GRANT ALLEN writes a refutation of the views of Dr. Magnus and Mr. Gladstone on the late rise of the colour-sense in man, which they have based on the deficient colour vocabulary of the Vedas, the Old Testament, and the Homeric poems. Mr. Allen shows inductively, by an extended series of observations which he has cautioned us to be made, that the colour-sense of the contemporary savage is the same as that of civilised man, and gives many instances of the use of all the principal colours in ornamentation by prehistoric man. The deficient colour vocabulary of the ancients is shown to be due, not to any defect in the colour-sense, but to the absence of any need to invent words for the missing colours. We see colours long before we name them: magenta was perceived before the battle of Magenta. Words were made for intercommunication, and names of colours were only given as the colours grew interesting, not before they were discriminated. The contemporary Highlander, who calls both sky and grass *gorm*, can distinguish perfectly between their colours, as Professor Blackie has lately shown.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Wildbader Colonaden.....	Kuhner
Overture	La Dame Blanch.....	Bolldieu
Selection	Fausta	Donizetti
Valse.....	Die Schwebenden Geister.....	Hecker
Quadrille.....	Minstrel's Song.....	Kuhner
Galop	Iris	Faust

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of June, 1879. Prizes of Re. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month.

1½ annas.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
013636	170452	046084	010714
	254 33	161278	010713
	176986	201459	009804
	206939	140625	
	042943		
	060794		
	100329		

POLO.—A match will be played this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. punctually on the *maidan*, opposite the Gymkhana, where seats will be provided for ladies and members of the Gymkhana, Military and Law *vs.* the Rest.

MILITARY AND LAW *vs.*	THE REST.
A. Craigie.	E. L. Barton.
J. H. C. Beevey.	C. Grey.
C. D. Gall.	E. Comber.
F. A. Owen.	M. R. Wyer.
G. E. Even.	A. Aberoromble.
Red and White.	Blue and White.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 28th June, was 51 feet and 1 tenth; total rainfall up to date 26 inches and 24 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet and 3 tenths; total rainfall up to date 21 inches and 6 cents.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Canjee Ooka, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 40, or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting a woman, named Noorbai.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan, named Abed Hyderally, was on Saturday last sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, on being convicted of criminal breach of trust.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—A timber merchant, named Hajee Ebrahim Tar, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 25 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for obstructing the public thoroughfare at Frere Road.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Sookoo Bapoo and Mahomed Salloo, boatmen, were fined Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 respectively by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday last, for carrying in their boats a greater number of passengers than they were licensed to carry.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICEMAN.—A Mahomedan, named Achoo Dada, was on Saturday last sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for giving false information to a public servant in reference to Abdoo Bahadoor.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Jerome DeSouza, a domestic servant to Mr. J. T. T. Browne, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing ten copper vessels, the property of his master. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Kamathipura, on view of the body of a Hindu who on that morning was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart passing along Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The down goods train from Wadi to Hyderabad met with an accident last Sunday between Fattipur and Lingampally. A train axle of one of the wagons broke, and a considerable delay occasioned. Both the up and down mixed trains were detained, and the latter did not reach Secunderabad until about 3 o'clock on Monday morning.

CAUSING INJURY BY A DRUG.—On Saturday last Marootee Babajee and three other Hindus were convicted upon their own confession, by Mr. W. Webb, of having voluntarily caused hurt to one Coosbin, woman, by administering *dhuttoora*, also of having abetted each other in the commission of the said offence. They were each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COMMITTEE will assemble as follows will assemble today at 11 a. m. at the Mess House of the 21st Regt. N. I., to examine the undermentioned officers in Hindustani according to the lower standard:—Surg. C. G. U. Landell, Surg. H. B. Briggs, Hosp. App. J. Gallagher, Hosp. App. A. J. Kinnerly, Hosp. App. E. H. Corns, and Hosp. App. W. H. Deane, President.—Major Birch, 9th N. I. Members.—Captain Becke, 21st N. I., and Captain Tandy, 8th N. I.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the week ending 5th inst.:—Horses, 2 lame, 1 galled back, 1 diseased hoof. Pony, 1 galled back, 1 horse sent to Pinjrapole. Bullocks, 9 lame, 6 sore necks, 2 sores on body, 14 emaciated. No. of cases, 29; amount of fines, Rs. 67. Included in the above are the following:—Mr. Kesowjee Toolseedas for torturing a pony; Mr. Sorabjee, coachman, for torturing a horse; and Mr. Moorar Paga for torturing a horse.

THE RECENT FIRE.—We (*Poona Observer*) stated in our yesterday's issue that three Brahmins have been arrested in connection with the recent fires at "Vishrambag" near the Shookwar Peth. One of these three, one named Ballajee Narrain Phadkey has been transferred from the city police prison to the cantonment police prison. He is the son of the sister of Krishnajee Narrain Ranade who was found guilty at the last Criminal Sessions, and on conviction, was sentenced to transportation for life for firing both the "Wishrambagh" and "Shookwar Palace." It is reported that he has made certain statements regarding the fires, and the authorities have deemed it necessary to remove him to the safe custody of the camp police.

THE following is a description of Wassadeo Balwant Phadke, for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 4,000 has been offered, with a free pardon in case of any of his associates, from a notice circulated by the Commissioner of the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency:—

"Born on the 4th November, 1845; height 8 feet 10 inches.

"Personal Marks of Identification—Has a brand or scar on left forearm. Generally wears necklace and ear ornaments of the bean or seed called Rudraksh. Wears a moustache grown low round the corners of the month. Grey or light coloured eyes. Straight nose. Is of slight figure. Talks and understands English well. His last employment was that of a clerk in the Military Finance Office, Poona."

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the 9 days ending 30th June, 1879, was 36,343 maunds and the increase in money Rs. 15,371. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

	Week ending 30th June 1879.	Week ending 1st July 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 47,567	Mds 56,575	..	Mds 9,008
Amount	Rs. 47,584	Rs. 51,889	..	Rs 5,855
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 27,577	Mds 26,599	Mds11,978	..
Amount.....	Rs. 19,441	Rs. 10,264	Rs. 9,167	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds1,89,913	Mds 2,06,125	...	Mds 36,212
Amount	Rs. 87,826	Rs. 81,476	Rs. 6,350	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 44,604	Mds 43 391	Mds 1,213	...
Amount	Rs. 22,517	Rs. 16,156	Rs. 6,361	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,160	Mds 3 830	...	Mds 1,670
Amount	Rs. 7,988	Rs. 12,817	...	Rs. 4,934
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,194

COCK-FIGHTING IN TINNEVELLY.

(By an Eye-witness.)

22ND JUNE, SUNDAY.—A great battle was fought to-day between two mighty squadrons of village chanticleers. The sight was inspiring, though not edifying in a humanitarian point of view. Hitherto the fight usually took place on the shaded bund of a small tank near Kappapuram; but I learnt that, after the last encounter, the scene of rendezvous had been shifted by mutual arrangement between the gamesters to another tank near Udaiyarkulam—a village within an hour's distance of Nazareth. From noon until five, people kept pouring in from the surrounding villages, every one out of three with a load of game-cocks on his shoulders. These he carried in a sort of pouch, improvised with the two ends of his upper garment brought together and slung over the shoulder. Well, it was 2 p. m. when I arrived on the scene, only to find that palaver had not yet given place to business. The crowd could not have been less than a thousand; and, as might be expected, there was no end of betel chewing and coarse merry-making, the lion's share in both falling to the Maravars. Only a few went about making anxious enquiries of would-be astrologers and fortune-tellers as to their probabilities of success in the coming sport. A half-hour was frittered away, and yet there was no sign of the palaver coming to a close, except it be the leisurely motion of sundry demure-looking individuals, who now commenced an inspection of the feathered combatants, as they stood picketed in two hostile camps. An ordinary observer might think these honorary inspectors simply weighed each cock in the hand and passed on; but they were in truth examining each chanticleer by the light of some occult science, with a view to arriving at a number of eligible matches. The duellists must be of the same size, but this is not the only consideration. A vulture must be fitted against a vulture, an owl against an owl, and a crow against a crow—be it mentioned that according to those lessons all cocks whatever their age, colour, or antecedents, are reduceable to one or other of these three classes. Then again each class has its own hour of victory or of defeat, of mental (?) elevation or depression. There are sundry things besides such as colour and configuration, which receives each its due attention, since the birds are subdivided into various classes with reference to these qualities as well. Some there were, who, regardless of luck or no luck, challenged the opposite party to find opponents to their feathered proteges; and if they succeeded, all well and good, but in case of defeat their ill-success was ascribed to unbelief and heedless temerity. At 3 p.m., business commenced in earnest. The "setters," one for either party, first armed a single pair with short two-edged knives, or *spurs*, to borrow a term from the English phraseology. This done, the duellists were repeatedly set beak to beak and as quickly withdrawn, and finally let down on their feet. Nothing could exceed the fiery impetuosity with which the combatants dashed themselves against one another; and it was with considerable difficulty that the "setters" managed to lift them off the ground without hurting themselves, for a second onslaught. The operation of bringing them in contact beak to beak was repeated every time the birds pounced upon each other, until at last one (rarely both) of them either hung down its head sought safety in flight. It strikes me that the vitality of birds is greater than is the case with frail mankind, for in spite of thrust after thrust and the loss of blood, dripping after every fresh encounter, they managed to fight to the bitter end, until they were surprised, as it were, by death. It was perfectly ridiculous to witness the wounds rubbed over with chunam, and certain forms of conjuration pronounced or mumbled in the year of each sinking combatant, in the hope that it would recover strength enough to fight with redoubled fury. On an average, a duel took ten minutes for victory or defeat to declare itself. The vanquished bird became the property of the gainer, and, according to the rules of the game, he was bound to treat the loser, that is to say, ready to pit bird against bird until the latter should be satisfied. I left at four, but within that short period six noble pairs had fought, of which nearly half had gone the way of all flesh. The above is published by a Madras paper, the editor of which asks at the close the question which will occur to most people on reading the account:—"Where were the police?"

THE DISTRESS AT DACCA.

A MEETING of the Famine Relief Committee was held at Dacca on the 23rd June. The Commissioner opened the meeting by addressing those present, as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I believe that all of you are aware that rumours and complaints of distress have been increasingly prevalent for some little time past. After the great prosperity which Eastern Bengal has enjoyed so long, and especially of late years, it was indeed difficult to believe that a mere local destruction of crops could undermine that prosperity or seriously affect the state of things. Nevertheless, a careful watch was maintained. It appeared from all observations that, whilst a few individuals here and there were in difficulties, and there was a good deal of apprehension amongst several classes of the population, nothing that could be called distress existed up to the beginning of June. In this month, however, the rising of the Jamna and Brahmaputra, following on the unusually scanty rains of April and May, overwhelmed the young rice crops in low-laying parts of the districts. After this, complaints became more numerous, letters and deputations from zemindars and several philanthropic associations poured in; and the reports of the local officers of Government showed that at all events, serious apprehensions of distress had become very general. A number of gentlemen, and amongst them men who, from having been liberal subscribers to the Famine Relief Fund, were entitled to speak on the subject, began strongly to urge the convocation of a meeting for the purpose of applying a portion of that fund to the relief of the distressed. Having ascertained, however, that there was no immediate call for action, I contented myself with appealing to the landholders to protect their own interests by looking after those of their tenants,—a call, which, I am glad to say, has been very generally and cordially responded to, and as regards the subscribed Famine Fund, with assuring the gentlemen that I would not delay to convoke the requisite public meeting so soon as the reports of the District Officers, made after local inquiry, should justify my doing so, by convincing me of the existence of real distress. The report of the Collector of this district is now before me. It is the result of very careful and searching inquiry, made by very competent officers. As I think might be expected, it reveals not a distress affecting the whole classes or even affecting one whole class, but still distress amongst particular families in one or two classes of the population. Some 15 families of leather-curers at Shiekhernagger, and some Tanti families there. Also, some agricultural labourers at Nawabgunge, Sataiari and Bairs. These were the only cases discovered for which private charity had not provided, and that called for our assistance. In the thanas of Sabar, Manickgunge, Nawabgunge, and Mooragacha the prospective rice crops were good, and the people, at present, fairly prosperous. As I have said, this is what might have been expected. It would indeed be extraordinary, if, when the value of the annual paddy crop of this district is worth, pound for pound, double what it was worth ten years ago, the agricultural population should be generally in distress. There is no doubt pinching and poverty in the district, but that is among a class richer and higher in the social scale. These feel the high price of rice, and no doubt have to stint themselves in many ways. But they are far removed from all chance of actual starvation, and we, as dispensers of relief-money, subscribed for famine purposes, have, I think, nothing to do with them; their condition is only to be bettered in the course of years, and after much experience of adversity. When the young men of these classes are not ashamed to learn trades to work as artisans, to wield the hammer or the spade, or handle the paint-pot or the saw, then those classes will cease to be a burden, and become the back bone of the community; till then, I fear, they must scrape on half-a-century behind the age. Gentlemen, I have not yet received reports from Mymensingh or Furreedpore, but I have good reasons for supposing the state of things in the latter district is not materially worse; whilst in Mymensingh it is materially better than in Dacca. Having now explained to you my reasons for calling this meeting and having stated that though there is no widespread or severe distress, still there is distress—distress not as yet wholly beyond the reach of private charity, but still better to be met in some private systematic manner. I proceed to lay before you, organized this meeting, *viz.*, whether a committee should be formed with powers to [illegible] committee should now be Relief Fund for the [illegible] spend money from the Dacca When the committee is formed, I shall propose some steps for the [illegible] committee is formed, I shall propose some [illegible] adoption."

Mr. Price, the Collector and Magistrate, then rose, and read an abstract of his report, No. 511, dated 13th June 1879, containing the results of his recent enquiries in the sub-division of Manickgunge.

Proposed by the Commissioner, Mr. Pellew, and seconded by Mr. Price, the Collector and Magistrate—that a committee be formed with authority to spend a portion, or the whole, of the Famine Relief Fund, amounting to upwards of Rs. 35,000, having power to add to their numbers.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Pellew, and seconded by Mr. Price, and carried unanimously, that the Committee be formed as follows:—The Commissioner, Collector, District Superintendent of Police, Baboos Obhoy Chunder Dass, Koylash Chunder Sen, Brojendra Coomar Roy, Gobin Chunder Roy, Nawab Asunoollah, Ghose Ram Chunder Banerjee, and Sree Nath Roy.—*Bengal Times*

As the villages of Madartala, Hajupati, Kataltali, Bitmare, Nachrapara, Charackhola, Kozartolla, Puteamara, Besmooe, Amtalli, Tarchhira, Rasulpur, Nacchipara, and Sanbunia, in the Peerojpur sub-division, in the district of Bakarganj, are still in a disturbed and dangerous state owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and collection of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the employment of a special police force of one head-constable and ten constables for a further period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st July 1879 to the 30th June 1880, to be quartered at the said villages, at a cost to the inhabitants of Rs. 1,761.

DACOITY NEAR BANGALORE.—The local *Examiner* says:—Two daring dacoitties have been committed lately, on the Yebal Road some three or four miles from Bangalore. They occurred on two successive nights, the dacoits plundering travellers on the high road. The Police of B. I. took the initiative steps in the matter of detection, and having arrested one individual, handed him over, it seems, to the Police of D. division. The native Inspector of that Division, however, contended that the offence was not committed within his limits, and the up-shot of the dispute between the two divisions was, that the prisoner was released. Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and Superintendent of Police, visited the scene of the dacoities, and instituted enquiries. We are told that three policemen are supposed be concerned in the dacoities.

OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL SPANIARDS.—The ordinary Spaniard is dignified, sober, self-restrained, respectful of the feelings of others because he respects himself. His word is his bond. He is satisfied to live on his own, little or much as his own may be. For the most part he is little. Elevated to office, whether the office be a clerkship in the Customs or a Captaincy-General, he becomes forthwith a braggadocio, self-asserting and insolent, often grasping and extortionate. That is the common view taken of official Spaniards, and not by their visitors alone. Spaniards are their own severest critics. They are not very willing that foreigners should presume to judge them; but they are more scornful of their own rulers than any foreigners would either venture or be tempted to be.—*Times*

THE FINANCES OF THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

THE financial returns of the Madras Ecclesiastical Department, now before us, derive exceptional interest from the enquiries which are now being made, both within and without the Houses of Parliament, regarding the subject of which they treat. It is a sort of open secret that the ecclesiastical establishments in this country are about to be called on to give a reason for their existence; and though the objections which are urged against the payment out of the revenues of India of subsidies for religious purposes are founded not so much on a consideration of the amount actually expended as on the principle involved, the statistics furnished by the Bishop of Madras in the paper now under review possess an interest of their own in connection with the discussion which is now going on. They are the more valuable, because they include every English congregation within the diocese of Madras; and with their aid it would not be difficult to ascertain what precise amount is expended by Government in supporting the ministrations of religion among the adherents of the Church of England.

The receipts are arranged under three heads: balance on hand at the beginning of 1878; total collected from all sources within the church and district; and grants from Government, Municipality, or Society. It will thus be seen that the amount received from Government, is "lumped," on a principle somewhat hard to understand, with grants from other sources; but it is not difficult to ascertain that out of a total of Rs. 17,079-1-8 under this head, the sums received from the Madras Government for church purposes amount to Rs. 14,324-5-8, while the Mysore Government contribute a further sum of Rs. 1,800. This bears but a small proportion to the amount—Rs. 1,15,137—contributed by the churches themselves; but it must be borne in mind that in no case does it include that which must always be by far the largest item of congregational expense,—the salary of the chaplain. Remembering that Government annually bestows gratis on these churches about four laks worth of spiritual services, it can hardly be said that the arrangement has had a very stimulating effect on their generosity, or, it may be, their ability to provide for themselves.

A glance at certain features in the financial returns of some of our local churches may be interesting. Of the whole amount, Rs. 14,094, expended by St. George's Cathedral, Rs. 7,488, or more than one half, is put down to the "Choir." That Gregorian tones are an expensive luxury is manifest from the fact that they cost St. Mathias', Vepery, Rs. 1,760, or about a fourth of the whole expenditure of the congregation; while the more sprightly music at Christ Church is obtained for Rs. 988, or one-twelfth of the congregational expenditure. The claims of the Friend-in-Need Society are apparently most felt by the congregation of Christ Church, which contribute to this charity Rs. 392; the audience at the Cathedral give Rs. 307; St. Mary's, Fort St. George, Rs. 179; and St. Thome, Rs. 33; while Vepery apparently considers that the Cowley Fathers, to whom it hands over Rs. 100, have stronger claims on its liberality than local charities. In its direct gifts to the poor, Christ Church again heads the list with the handsome amount of Rs. 2,114-9-9, or nearly a fifth of its total expenditure. A careful analysis of these lists would, we believe, prove useful as well as curious. It would enable us to judge how far the Christian communities represented here are preparing for a change which must come sooner or later, and also under what religious influences liberal habits are created and fostered. It should be added that of the Rs. 1,15,137 named above as the total income independent of Government aid, over Rs. 8,000 accrues from school fees, sales, &c.; so that the whole amount contributed by all the English congregations during 1878 is Rs. 1,06,912, or less by Rs. 15,749 than last year.—*Madras Paper.*

A NEW ALPINE RAILWAY.

(Times.)

OUR Geneva Correspondent writes:—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and, according to a correspondent of the *Bund* (Berne), well-informed in railway matters, Prince Bismarck's new tariff is likely to lead (among other unanticipated results) to the making of a new Alpine railway. At present Austrian produce can only reach Switzerland and France by passing through German territory, and the disposition lately shown by Germany to promote her own trade at the expense of her neighbours, levying a toll on everything that crosses her frontier, has caused the revival of a project, already more than once seriously mooted, for tunnelling the Arlberg and joining the Swiss railway system to that of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by a line from Insbruck to Landeck and Bludenz. By this expedient the *détour vid* Lindau and the passage over Lake Constance would be avoided, both countries rendered independent of Germany, and the broad stuffs of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Valley of the Danube could be conveyed directly by way of Feldkirch and Sargens into Central Switzerland, and thence through Zurich, over the Jura, Berne, Lucerne Railway to Neuchatel, Pontarlier, and the east of France. When it is remembered that Switzerland is a grain-importing county—her consumption of foreign corn, chiefly Austro-Hungarian, averaging 240,000,000*f.*—the importance of the advantages offered by the scheme in question become abundantly manifest. The engineering difficulties it presents, though great, are not insuperable, the greatest being, of course, the piercing of the Algavian Alps. The tunnels on this route, though generally shorter than those of the St. Gothard line, would involve at least equal toil and cost, for the hills through which they would have to be driven are, for the most part, much steeper, and it is found in practice that the more gradual is the slope of a mountain the greater are the facilities it offers for the construction of lines of approach. The lines may be zigzagged and the substance of the mountain untilized for the making of embarkments, whereas when the heights to be pierced are precipitous the lines of approach must be carried across the intervening valleys over lofty viaducts, which require special protections from the storm of winter and the avalanches of spring. Surveys for the Arlberg line were made in 1872 and again in 1875, and only the opposition of the Austrian Reichsrath caused the project to be laid aside, the Government having at all times been in favour of its adoption; but it is expected that the newly-elected Legislature will be inclined to sanction the scheme and vote the necessary subsidies for its execution, if only to emancipate the trade of the empire from dependence on the railways of Germany for its intercourse with Switzerland and France. According to the plans which have been drawn up by the Austrian engineers, the new line starting from Landeck would run by Landeck to the Stanzerthal until it reached the Arlberg, through which it would pass by a tunnel at an elevation of 418ft. above sea-level. From this point it would be taken through the Klosterthal to Bludenz, where it would join an existing railway and, as I have already mentioned, reach Switzerland by way of Feldkirch and Sargens. The total estimated cost of the undertaking is £4,100,000 of which the Hon's share—£3,300,000—would be required for tunnels and viaducts. The total length of the line will be 76 miles (12,400 metres), and the time named for its execution is eight years reckoning from the turning of the first sod."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

(Times.)

PLANTS being immoveably fixed to the spot were they grow must necessarily be provided with some way of distributing their seeds so as to insure the perpetuation and extension of their species. There is a wonderful variety of devices in nature for this purpose. These form the subject of an interesting paper lately read by Dr. Newberry to the New York Academy of Sciences. He passed under review first diverse modes of distribution by the wind, some seeds being provided with a "pappus" or tuft of fine hairs, others with long silken appendages, others having their seed-vessels inflated like a balloon, during the process of ripening; other having wings attached either to them or to their capsules, and all being thus more easily conveyed by the wind. In many plants the seeds and fruits are provided with hooks [illegible], which attach them to man or animals so that they are conveyed to a distance. A western plant known as "the devil's pod" (*Martynia diandra*) has a fruit consisting of an oval fleshy pod terminating in a long beak. This beak, at maturity of the pod, splits in two very rigid incurved horns abruptly bent at the ends. When a mule steps on one of the pods (a frequent occurrence) the latter opens, and the two rigid hooks clasp round the fetlock and remain there till noticed by some one, for the mule cannot rid itself of them. Thus the devil's pod is often transported far. Then there is the method of explosion, presented in many different forms. Dr. Newberry lately received from Cuba a specimen of the "sand box" or *Hura crupeans*. It is a hard and woody capsule, of discord shape, deeply ribbed, and about 3in. diameter. He placed it on his writing table and when reading one evening, he was suddenly startled by a report as loud as the report of a rifle, fragments of some material at the same time flying through the room. On examining these, he found them the seeds and broken pieces of the sand box fruit. Explosions for seed expulsion occur in the balsame, the gentian, the lupine, and other plants; and a like way of expelling reproductive bodies occurs among cryptogams. Again, some bulky and indigestible seeds often accompany delicious and succulent fruit eaten by man or the lower animals. The seeds pass through the alimentary canal unharmed. Thus, seeds of the dogwood, &c., swallowed by birds are often carried to a distance. Another mode of seed-distribution is by water; thus, the cocoanut has been transported from island to island; and "sea beans" from the river banks of South American have been carried to the coast of Norway. Dr. Newberry mentioned a curious mode of dispersion (not previously described) in the case of the American button ball tree or sycamore (*Platanus*). The seeds are produced by a globular head attached to the branch by a stiff stem 4in. or 5in. long. These balls of seeds are persistent and hang on the tree throughout the winter. By the action of frost, and the effect of alternate moisture and thawing, the woody stems ultimately reduced to mere thin fibres, strong but exceedingly flexible. By the action of the winds of early spring, the balls are beaten violently against the branches, and the seeds are detached and fall into the waters beneath. Now, it so happens that all this occurs just at the season when freshets have caused the rivers to be at their highest, and as the waters afterwards gradually subside the seeds are distributed far and wide over a large extent of country.

ARE "LENTILS" GRAM?—A Madrasi who is at home writes:—"Has the fame of lentil soup reached India yet? No one knew anything about it before last winter, when some learned man wrote about it in the papers as being the cheapest and most nourishing food in the world. Then came enquiries what 'lentils' were!—some supposing that they were a small kind of shell fish. Then we heard that the Queen had sent for some and had tried it. And then people took to it. We often have it, it is excellent, and the children like it so much that they would dine off it if we let them. It is supposed to be the very dish that Esau sold his birth, right for, and I am afraid that under like circumstances Robert would be very strongly tempted! But the curious thing is that I believe that these lentils are neither more nor less than Madras gram! They certainly look exactly like it. If so no wonder our horses keepers drink the water the gram has been boiled in. I am convinced it is the same grain, though perhaps there are finer and coarser descriptions of it."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 53, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other Lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokumeh to Gurdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokumeh (do.)
Nulhatee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Sherabia and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Mutteepollium and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arcounum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Koochtea and back.
Calcutta to Pamsholah and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Rawul Pindee to Srinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Bhigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Radham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Almaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kelner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Oursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner & Co.
London .....S. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Saidhore.
Ootacamund....."Nedgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad...Oursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons,	English Constitution, Blue..	Rs. 15	0
Do.	do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	„ 16	0
Leather Cases for	do.	„ 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.....		„ 30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.....		„ 33	0
Leather Case for	do.	„ 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Bagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares. Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375 respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.....10 to	15	8	Travelling Hats.....	4	8	Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Overland Suits	27	0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8	Do. Brushes.....	0	12
Warm Suits .....80 to	40	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Nail Do	0	12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....85 to	65	0	Blankets.....each	10	0	Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0	Mauds.....10 to	10	5	Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4	0
Pyjamas	3	0	Resais or Quilts	5	8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	4	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	4	0	Nail Scissers.....1-8 to	1	8
White do.	5	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23	0	Briar Root Pipes.....	1	8
French Cambric do. Collar attached	5	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Tobacco Pouches	1	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Champagne Taps.....	8	8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	9	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Pocket Knives	1	8
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Gladstone Bags.....	35	0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Camphre Handkerchiefs,..	0	8
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	9	0	Travelling Writing Case fitted	11	4	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete.....	72	0	Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	3	0	Solid Leather do	72	0	Pinus Florelline.....	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos..	8	8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....	58	8	Mufflers	2	12
Warm do	15	8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8	Luggage Labels, per dos.	0	12
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12	8
Ladis White Cotton Socks dos ..	15	8	Solled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6	0	Overland Chairs best Beach.....6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Leather Merino Hose	9	0	Courier Bags.....3-8 to	12	8	Ladies' Umbrellas.....	6	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos..6-4 to	12	8	Money Belts .....2-8 to	6	0	Gents' Cotton Umbrellas.....	5	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Sovereign Boxes ...3-8 to	4	0	Ladies' Shoes.....	2	12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15	0	Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	22	8	China Rush Slippers.....	1	8
Travelling Caps	4	8	Air Pillows.....	5	0	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8	Travelling do.....	1	8	Sponge Bags.....	1	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	6	English Feather do.....	7	8	Sponges	1	8
			Anhaeuse Hammock from	10	0	Soap Dishes.....	1	8
			Sawmy Jewellory, &c., &c.			Smelting Salts, per bottle	2	0
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
						Helmet Shades.....	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand.....	1	8
						Fitted	60	0
						Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
						Silber's Patent Lamps		
						7-8 ins	35	0
						Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was

(From James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.)

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

STATEMENT of the SHIPMENTS of COTTON by Ships from Bombay to Europe, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

SAILED.	Tons.	SHIPS.	Great Britain.	Falmouth for Orders.	Havre.	Other Continental Ports.	TOTAL.
1878.			Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
July 19	1487	Indiana ...	3,222	...	...	...	3,222
Aug. 7	1468	Reaper... ...	150	...	...	...	150
22	1499	Stockbridge ...	3,589	...	...	...	3,589
Oct. 12	1526	Fannie Tucker...	125	...	...	...	125
Ships. 4 =	Tons. 5980	Total Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1878	7,086	...	...	...	7,086
1879.							
April 5	1293	Harriet McGi'very	...	...	5,617	...	5,617
16	749	Spartan ...	...	...	...	4,438*	4,438
16	956	Earl Granville...	...	...	...	6,718†	6,718
17	1235	Macduff ...	5,959	...	...	...	5,959
18	585	Jungfrau ...	...	..	...	3,751*	3,751
18	1468	Knight Companion ...	7,803	...	...	...	7,803
21	403	Hermione ...	...	2,485	...	...	2,485
24	1072	Natant... ...	...	...	6,405	...	6,405
May 7	1555	Cumberland ...	...	...	6,058	...	6,058
15	714	Woodville ...	...	...	...	5,116†	5,116
16	1221	Dumfriesshire...	3,788	...	...	...	3,788
17	424	Verena... ...	...	...	...	2,816†	2,816
20	1542	Raphael ...	7,449	...	...	...	7,449
20	1612	Evesham Abbey.	7,771	...	...	...	7,771
21	1757	Shakespeare ...	8,902	...	...	...	8,902
26	1349	Victoria ...	...	...	8,150	...	8,150
		Carried over...	41,672	2,485	26,230	22,839	93,226

SAILED..	Tons.	SHIPS.	Great Britain.	Falmouth for Orders.	Havre.	Other Continental Ports.	TOTAL.
1879.			Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
		Brought over..	41,672	2,485	26,230	22,839	93,226
May 28	1425	Alice Buck ...	...	...	3,400	...	3,400
28	1181	Elcano ...	...	...	7,650	...	7,650
29	1066	Henrietta ...	3,151	...	...	...	3,151
June 7	1270	Narcissus ...	1,773	...	...	...	1,773
7	1087	Abercarne ...	5,275	...	...	...	5,275
14	1295	Whittier ...	5,159	...	...	...	5,159
17	1368	Frolic	...	...	7,474	...	7,474
20	1635	Duncow ...	4,809	...	...	...	4,809
23	673	Toftcombs ...	...	...	4,265	...	4,265
23	684	Coldstream ...	...	...	3,575	...	3,575
Ships. 26 =	Tons. 29,616	Total Exported Half-year ending 30th June 1879	61,839	2,485	52,594	22,83 9	139,757
4 =	5,980	Do. Ending 31st Dec. 1878 ...	7,086	...	...	...	7,086
30 =	35,596	Total—Year ending 30th June 1879	68,925	2,485	52,594	22,839	146,843
		Total—Year ending 30th June 1878... ...	90,816	...	50,840	24,121	165,777

* For Amsterdam.

† For Bremerhafen.

STATEMENT of the SHIPMENTS of COTTON by Steamers from Bombay and Carwar* to Euro
from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Sailed.	Net Tons.	Steamers.	Great Britain.	Havre.	Marseilles.	Genoa.	Naples.	Venice.	Trieste.	Odessa.	Other Continental Ports.	Total.
1878.			Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales.
July 4	1528	Olympia	3,385	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,673
5	1406	Sumatra	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	1,550	...	...	3,333
9	1441	Travancore	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213
11	1131	Francois I	...	7,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,150
12	2103	Peshawur	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
17	1359	Trentham Hall	6,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,058
17	1160	Bernina	6,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,094
19	1506	Khiva	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	850	...	...	3,500
19	1226	Bellona	2,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,549
26	1884	Cathay	728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	728
31	1592	India	6,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,285
31	874	Arabia	...	...	...	1,551	200	..	...	...	...	1,751
August 2	1139	Geelong	...	...	...	...	...	752	900	...	...	1,652
9	2137	Australia	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
16	1172	Travancore	...	...	...	200	...	1,125	714	..	...	2,039
17	1774	European	8,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,218
23	1775	Bokhara	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	200
29	1347	Branksome Hall	3,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897
30	1307	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	975	891	...	...	1,866
31	1341	Australia	...	...	450	1,060	250	...	...	...	...	1,760
Sept. 6	2064	Nepaul	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477
10	824	Apis	...	...	...	...	...	800	2,452	...	...	3,252
11	1104	Consett	3,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,341
13	1584	Mongolia	..	...	100	..	...	350	1,240	...	...	1,690
20	1975	Poona	129	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
21	1311	Italia	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
26	1528	Hutton	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525
28	1666	Cella	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231
30	1406	Sumatra	...	...	169	...	...	350	1,400	...	...	1,919
30	928	India	...	...	...	521	1,204	...	...	...	...	1,725
October 7	1776	Malwa	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
11	1737	Rydall Hall	2,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,718
14	1506	Khiva	...	...	100	...	...	150	700	...	...	950
19	1350	Columbia	1,942	...	...	..	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,942
21	2156	Deccan.	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
26	1413	Polluce	...	...	...	...	...	250	3,432	...	...	3,682
28	1890	Hydaspes	...	...	...	...	...	125	900	..	...	1,025
November 1	874	Arabia	...	...	50	580	540	...	...	...	...	1,170
2	1358	Trentham Hall	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086
4	1842	Hindostan	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
11	1309	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	400	700	...	...	1,100
15	1817	Vorwaerts	...	...	...	...	...	360	1,156	...	...	1,516
18	1728	Venetia	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
23	1539	India	1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,493
25	1775	Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,629	...	...	1,829
30	1341	Australia	...	...	...	400	400	...	...	..	...	800
December 2	1727	Nizam	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
9	1954	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,600	436	...	2,236
16	2559	Kaisar-i-Hind	70	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
21	1347	Branksome Hall	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	442
23	1172	Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	500	586	64	...	1,150
24	1211	Anglia	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
26	1232	Castore	...	...	...	...	...	500	941	...	...	1,441
27	1386	Trinacria	896	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948
30	1726	Lombardy	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
31	1382	Sumatra	...	...	2	690	360	...	...	...	...	1,052
Steamers. Tons. 56 = 84,699		Total Exported Half-year Ending 31st Dec. 1878 ...	54,422	7,495	873	5,444	3,954	11,470	21,641	500	...	105,799
1879.												
January 3	1743	Atalanta	4,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,042
6	1406	Sumatra	...	...	...	...	...	947	914	...	...	1,861
13	1514	Kashgar	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
20	1444	City of Baltimore	6,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,937
20	1775	Hydaspes	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	660	...	...	1,758
25	1822	Columbia	...	...	100	1,099	1,593	...	...	...	...	2,792
27	1671	Teheran	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
31	1135	Assiria	...	...	...	1,362	300	...	...	...	...	1,662
31	1413	Polluce	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	6,519	...	...	7,819
February 1	1165	Alabama	...	...	250	..	...	...	...	...	...	250
3	1309	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	2,512	100	...	...	2,612
5	1737	Rydal Hall	4,916	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,137
8	1774	European	6,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,167
10	1584	Mongolia	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
15	1427	Scindia	...	...	650	795	1,200	...	...	...	...	2,645
17	1954	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	2,625	1,585	...	...	4,210
19	1358	Trentham Hall	6,913	400	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,313
24	2098	Pekin	634	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
24	1253	Diana	...	...	...	...	...	200	5,350	...	...	5,550
	29082	Carried over.....	80,781	1,622	1,000	3,256	3,093	8,682	15,128	...	...	63,562

* There were no direct shipments from Carwar during the year.

Sailed.	Net. Tons.	Steamers.	Great Britain.	Havre.	Marseilles.	Genoa.	Naples.	Venice.	Trieste.	Odessa.	Other Continental Ports.	Total.
1879.	29082	Brought over	Bales. 30,781	Bales. 1,622	Bales. 1,000	Bales. 3,256	Bales. 3,093	Bales. 8,652	Bales. 15,128	Bales. ...	Bales. ...	Bales. 63,562
February 25	1452	Macedonia	...	...	401	2,850	1,150	...	...	...	...	4,401
28	1840	Australia	...	...	450	1,067	600	...	...	...	...	2,117
March 3	1728	Venetia	...	...	...	...	...	1,633	1,900	...	...	3,533
5	1730	Speke Hall	9,146	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,246
5	1694	Scotland	193	5,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,047
8	1083	Sicily...	...	...	104	2,569	...	...	...	...	...	2,673
10	676	Estepona	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950
10	1775	Malwa	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
11	1226	Bellona.	5,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,329
11	1388	Bengal	...	...	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450
13	1067	Presnitz	..	..	...	...	...	2,250	7,291	...	...	9,541
15	861	Marina	92	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,639
15	1532	India	6,397	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,497
17	1406	Sumatra	...	...	...	...	...	2,089	1,124	...	...	3,213
19	2296	Singapore	...	...	957	3,377	1,300	...	...	...	...	5,634
24	2090	Mirzapore	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
28	975	Heselden	5,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,836
29	1008	Red Star	...	5,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,426
29	1809	Tebe	...	...	...	...	...	825	5,743	...	...	6,568
29	...	Brazilian	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	2,550*	3,900
31	1884	Cathay	...	...	...	...	...	2,350	2,510	...	...	4,860
31	874	Arabia.	...	...	...	2,662	1,433	...	...	...	...	4,095
April 2	984	Benvoirlich	...	...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
7	2064	Nepaul	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
9	1076	Lumley Castle	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	7,844	...	...	9,654
10	1199	Alnwick Castle	6,112	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,112
10	1041	Eclipse	...	...	2,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
14	1172	Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	600	1,850	...	...	2,450
16	1347	Branksome Hall	6,300	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
16	1286	Clandon	8,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,683
21	1302	Elpis	...	7,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,680
21	1775	Bokhara	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
21	1278	Salisbury	8,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,923
25	1300	Medea	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	4,892	...	...	6,492
26	1195	Plainmeller	...	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100
28	1309	Bengalore	...	...	...	299	...	425	1,165	...	..	1,889
30	1224	Assiria	...	...	...	2,800	1,000	...	...	...	500*	4,300
30	1440	City of Baltimore	6,749	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,049
May 1	1666	Cella	4,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,112
3	799	Sidonian	...	...	...	4,419	567	...	...	...	...	5,016
3	1686	Trinacria	...	...	...	...	...	2,387	7,099	...	...	9,486
5	1155	Eros	6,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,271
5	2199	Indus...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
6	1067	Horden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,779†	8,779
10	2481	Manilla	...	...	1,500	1,365	500	...	...	...	100*	3,465
12	1086	Wilton	...	...	2,210	..	...	...	...	...	...	2,210
12	1671	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	3,296	3,238	...	...	6,534
14	1186	Compton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500‡	500
17	1737	Rydal Hall	10,158	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,258
19	1954	Surat	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
22	1199	Lady Lycett	9,030	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,030
22	1411	Anglia	9,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9,762
23	1323	Achille.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170†	5,636
26	1506	Khiva	...	...	...	...	...	400	5,236	...	...	4,580
30	1727	Nizam	250	...	...	...	...	2,280	2,300	...	...	250
June 5	1729	Wistow Hall	10,554	628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,182
6	1540	Venetia	...	...	...	...	...	2,273	3,600	...	...	5,873
7	1111	Egbert	6,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,109
7	1243	Thessaly	...	10,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,136
7	1063	Tuscany	...	5,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,795
13	1719	Gwalior	516	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	516
14	1592	India	3,387	...	...	1,213	100	...	...	...	...	4,700
20	1406	Sumatra	...	...	..	249	500	800	2,451	...	...	4,000
27	1718	Speke Hall	8,128	...	..	...	...	550	512	...	...	9,190
27	1200	Flamingo	1,324	2,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,768
27	2478	Singapore	...	...	1,906	5,917	2,350	...	...	...	...	10,173

Steamers.	Tons.											
86 =	121,120	Total Exported Half-year Ending 30th June 1879 ...	167,306	41,732	19,571	32,073	12,593	34,250	73,883	...	12,599	394,007
56 =	84,699	Ending 31st Dec. 1878 ...	54,422	7,495	873	5,444	3,954	11,470	21,641	500	...	105,799
142 =	206,819	Total—Year ending 30th June 1879	221,728	49,227	20,444	37,517	16,547	45,720	95,524	500	12,599	499,806

* For Barcelona. † For Amsterdam. ‡ For Antwerp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton Exported, via Suez Canal and Cape, during the Year ending 30th June 1879.

Total 153 Steamers, employed aggregating Net Tons. 220,046
Total 32 Ships do. do. 37,934

	Steamers.		Ships.		Totals 1879.		Totals 1878.	
To Great Britain...	221,728	Bales ...	68,925	Bales ...	290,653	Bales ...	297,179	Bales
To Havre	49,227	,, ...	52,594	,, ...	101,821	,, ...	101,593	,,
To Marseilles	20,414	,, ...	.....	,, ...	20,414	,, ...	14,850	,,
To Genoa	37,517	,, ...	.....	,, ...	37,517	,, ...	39,559	,,
To Naples...	16,547	,, ...	.....	,, ...	16,547	,, ...	26,180	,,
To Trieste	95,524	,, ...	.....	,, ...	95,524	,, ...	102,079	,,
To Venice	45,720	,, ...	.....	,, ...	45,720	,, ...	58,018	,,
To Odessa	500	,, ...	.....	,, ...	500	,, ...	.....	,,
To Bremerhafen	.....	,, ...	14,650	,, ...	14,650	,, ...	15,833	,,
To Amsterdam	8,949	,, ...	8,189	,, ...	17,138	,, ...	17,683	,,
To Barcelona	3,150	,, ...	.....	,, ...	3,150	,, ...	13,407	,,
To Revel	.....	,, ...	.....	, ...	.. ...	,, ...	25,291	,,
To Other Continental Ports	500	,, ...	.....	,, ...	500	,, ...	650	,,
To Falmouth for Orders...	.....	,, ...	2,485	,, ...	2,485	,, ...	.....	,,
Total	499,806	Bales Total	146,843	Bales Total	646,649	Bales Total	712,322	Bales

STATEMENT *of Shipments of Wheat, Seeds, and Myrabolanes to Europe from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.*

Date	VESSELS.	Europe. — Linseed.	Europe. — Rapeseed.	Europe. — Gingelly Seeds.	Europe. — Castor Seeds.	Europe. — Other Seeds.	Europe. — Wheat	Europe — Myrabolanes.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1st July to 31st December 1878 ...	1 Ship, aggregating 1,189 tons net register, with whole cargo	32,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. ...	7 Steamers, aggregating 9,156 tons net register, with whole cargoes	65,365	107,034	61,463	4,616	.....	.....	.....
Do. ...	Sundry Shipments in other vessels (part cargoes)...	93,933	103,390	77,292	29,340	2,671	20,202	43,266
	Totals for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1878 ...	191,788	210,424	138,754	33,956	2,671	20,202	43,266
1st January to 30th June 1879 ...	1 Ship, aggregating 1,199 tons net register, with whole cargo...	35,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. ...	4 Steamers, aggregating 4,071 tons net register, with whole cargoes	85,136	.....	83,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. ...	Sundry Shipments in other vessels (part cargoes)...	297,873	153,883	804,519	44,203	8,082	722	106,601
	Totals for the half-year ending 30th June 1879 ...	418,141	153,858	387,645	44,203	8,082	722	106,601
	Add Totals for half-year ending 31st Dec. 1878 ...	191,788	210,424	138,754	33,956	2,671	20,202	43,266
	Totals for the year ending 30th June 1879	609,929	364,312	526,399	78,159	10,753	20,924	149,867
	Totals for the year ending 30th June 1878... ...	1,262,769	472,582	410,731	7,849	10,157	744,660	248,412
	Increase	.....	.....	115,668	70,310	596	.....	.....
	Decrease	652,840	108,270	.....	.....	.....	723,736	98,545

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" STEAM PRESS.